## TROUT AND TROUT PONDS.

WESTERN NEW-YORK AND ITS PECULIARITIES-CALEDONIA AND ITS PEOPLE-THE HOME OF THE TROUT-SETH GREEN'S PONDS, AND

HOW HE HAS STOCKED THEM-OTHER PONDS. CALEDONIA, Livingston County, N. Y., Aug. 16.-Western New-York, though superficially rather flat nd unremarkable in character, is a huge enriosity shop to the observer, who has time, patience, and intuition enough to study her understandingly. Every little town and village has its distinguishing feature of natural, political, or romantic history, its physical and metaphysical oddities. One is conscious of a fresh, breezy reality about this region, strongly in contrast with the dreamy charm that pervades the scenery and the legends of the Hudson. The very thought of Sleepy Hollow is incongruous on the broad actuality of the Genesce Flats. Hendrick Hudson and his abadowy crew wander about o' stormy nights and find no properer bowling-alley than the prosateally dirty tow-path of the Eric Canal. Even the tale of Pedagogus Crane of the East is too ideal a creation to find any counterpart in the West. All the devils of Seneca and Tuscarora tradition are exceedingly matter-of-fact devils, very business-like in their man-devouring and corn-blighting proceedings. All the Indian maidens who ever died for love, or any other similar nonsense, in this region, were so obliging as to leave their scalps, fatal arrow, or greasy tomahawk behind them as practical proofs of their in teresting exits. Everything is objective in foundation Witness the immense scoop bonnets of a century ago in which the girls on the Pennsylvania border still go to church, unconscious of the present ideality of fashion.

A WESTERN NEW-YORK VILLAGE. Just now the dreamlest thing one realizes here is the soft, delicious haze which settled with the first August days over the hills of Steuben County, visible from many of the charming drives that surround this queer little village of Caledonia. Yes, it is a queer little village-queer in many of its natural and spiritual aspects. It's a dully picturesque piace, very quiet considering that two lines of railroad-branches of the Eric and of the Centralsend through daily, east and west, several trains each The principal street, famed for the possession of one church, two hotels, three stores, half a dozen wandering chickens, a liberty pole, and an accumulation of ancient ladies who never happened to find a gentleman capable of appreciating their charms, is shadeless and deserted these hot days. The men are busy harvesting in the beautiful fields surrounding the village, and the women are ceaselessly poking loaves and pies into their ovens—some of them the regular old brick Futch ovens beloved of Geoffrey Crayon. Caledonia is somewhat noted for the good quality of her wheat, and this year the farmers are jubilant over a crop excellent in every respect. This place was settled nearly a century ago by

a score of Scotch families, and still retains many of the characteristics brought by its founders from their bleak Highland hills. It is as Scotch in spirit as in name. Throughout its circle of inhabitants (some 1,500 in number) runs a strong undercurrent of the stern orthodoxy of John Knox. There are two churches in the village-both Presbyterian, one Old, the other New School-but it would puzzie Calvin himself to determine which is the more lenient in precept and practice. To be sure the Old School is the most Kirk-like in appearance. The steeple is stiffer, the seats are harder, and the outlook drearier. Both rejoice in the most devoutly screechy of congregational singing, and wee be unto the unlucky wight who ventures to whisper organ or even melodeon into the ear of any worthy deacon or elder. One might imagine from their expression of horror that the first sound of such sacribgious instruments would be the signal for the onslaught of a few dozen grinning fiends clasping patent pitch forks and joyfully waving their caudal appendages. The minister gives forth the hvmn with white-choker solemnity, whereupon riseth a gray beard of the flock, devoutly cleareth his throat, and as devoutly pitcheth the tune. It don't seem right somehow-a trifle too high, or too low-so he pauses, then tries it again, the congregation waiting reverentially the while. The second and oftentimes the third attempt is a failure, but at last he seizes the happy mean, and away goes the concord-I mean discord-of sweet sounds in which no two voices harmonize, the soprano being wonderfully and fearfully made and the basso being in these churches who, ar fully There's many a deacon bids the introduction into his household of a violin; and would expect the earth to open and swallow a son or daughter who might venture upon a profane redows or gallop. But, despite these relies of a departing age, the people are a well-read and thinking class. THE WEEKLY THINKE occupies the post of honor under the lamp, The Rural New-Yorker is tucked up on a shelf, and Shakespeare, Legendre, and Fox's Martyrs jostle each other on

SOME QUEER CHARACTERS. In almost every home one will find a character fascinating in his or her quaint Scottleism. Not ful, who goes about Summer and Winter in a quinted hood and a cloud of gossip, who takes snuff unccasingly (seasoning her apple-pies with it, say vindictive youth of the male persuasion), who abhors man and converses upon every subject from Theocracy to pickles. This personage has a peculiar knack at swooping flies to death, and at the close of a "talk" one is sure to find beside her rocker a small grave-yard full of the unfortunate swooped. Another study is the little cooper, who looks like a skye terrier, has a habit of sniffing, and who makes everybody eac's business his peculiar care, paying the most devout and searching attention to their affairs. AVON SPRINGS-THE TROUT PONDS,

the "best-room" table.

Occasionally an elegant carriage dashes through the town, filled with fashionable people from the hotels at Avon Springs, seven miles away. The Springs are be coming every year more popular, in spite of the horrible sandy roads and the unexampled nastiness of the sulphur water. The races attract the usual crowd of fast youths and professional betters, who appreciate the charming position of the course and the excellent condition in which it is kept. Avon has many handsome residences. and boasts a sort of Court journal, edited by The Bard, Col. W. H. C. Hosmer, who combines the paradoxical positions of ardent Democrat and successful temperand lecturer. Many wealthy Rochester families spend every Summer here, and it is their stylish equipages that astound the Caledonians as they rush through the town on their way to its especial attraction-the famous trout-

ponds of Seth Green. These ponds lie about half a mile from the village, in one of the most romantic nooks imaginable. The stream from which they are formed rises just back of the village street, from subterranean apertures in a limestone bottom, spreads out into a small and picturesque lake then, with a gradual decline of about 10 feet runs north a distance of two miles, into Oatka Creek, a wanderer from Pennsylvania. The bottom of the pend is thickly covered by a vegetable growth, which threatens in time to fill it up wholly, but many open spaces are visi-Die, some at least 18 feet in depth. At the bottom insumerable aperatures in the rock may be seen, from which the water rushes and bubbles up powerfully, mingled with particles of sulphur. Most of the little springs, which feed the pond and creek on every side, are strongly impregnated with lime and sulphur-both seeming to have a beneficial effect upon the fish. Tradition says that the pond was once absolutely alive with trout, but now only one or two huge fellows remain-uncatchable veterans who hide under the ends of the bank and behind the arches of the railroad bridge. It is a pity that with the remarkable natural advantages the owners of the pondpand the upper part of the creek, who live in a stately old homestead by the waterside, should not make a business of trout-raising. The dredging out of the moss alone would be a profitable work, it having been discovered that it is an unequaled fertilizer. The water is wonderfully limpid, and of that unvarying temperature that gives to brook trout their delicate flavor and firmness of flesh. At the head of the spring the temperature varies but little Summer and Winter, the mean being 48°. Down the creek it is about 580 in Summer and 450 in Winter. The banks of the creek are shadowed by wood and swamp and picturesquely fringed with bushes, rocks, snags, and overhanging vines, under which millions of tront find shelter. From each side pour innumerable little brooks, which help to sapply the constant current Sta dainty denizens love. Hidden away in thicket of arbor vitae are romantic haunts from which tricky sportsmen, on dark nights during the season, throw a forbidden line Immense numbers of fish are stolen annually, too little care being taken to prevent it. Seth Green, as the possessor of fine dogs and a gun which no one than he knows

SETH GREEN AND, HIS PARTNER. The celebrated ponds no longer belong exclusively to Mr. Green. Last Spring he took as spartner Mr. A. S. Collins, a young man of intelligence and trout experience. The latter has taken possession of the ponds and cottage attached, while Mr. Green has removed to Rochester, and only occasionally visits his pets. Seth Green, generally considered Our Representative Sportsman, is grandiose in figure, is red-faced, rough, brusque, shrewd,

better how to use, is not much troubled in this way, shough he has occasionally been obliged to employ

his spelling-class, and the dullest boy in the school. But he could always shoot unerringly at the mark, and catch the biggest fish. Mr. Collins is quiet, gentle, retiring and fond of books. The special temptation of successful sportsmen-the telling of "fish stories"-is unknown to him; in accuracy of detail he is a treasure.

Since the publication by THE THIBUNE, in '66, of Stephen Ainsworth's letter, the business of these ponds has increased in every direction. There are now, altogether. welve ponds of different sizes. The largest one seventyfive feet long, twelve feet wide, and five feet deep, contains at present fifteen hundred trout, from nine to twenty inches long, and weighing from a quarter of a pound to three pounds each. The owners have sold no fish from this pond this year, preferring to keep these large, sleek, well fed beauties for mothers of the race. Some of these trout have produced four thousand spawn each-from that down to two thousend. This year, several hundred thousand spawn, produced by ten thousand large fish, have been sold, bringing the present high prices-quite a princely sum. Last year, about four hundred pounds of fish were sold from this pond, and next year they expect to supply demands with younger fish from other ponds.

Messrs, Green and Collins have resorted almost wholly

to screens to preserve the spawn-the large fish having a

propensity for devouring it. In the spawning race are two screens—a coarse one above a finer one. The eggs deposited fall through the coarse screen to the finer one, and thus all the spawn is secured. In the natural creek, probably not one in 1,000 is saved. Mr. Green uses the bedding of sand. The first European pisciculturists considered it necessary; Prof. Karl Vogt of Geneva ob jects to it as entirely superfinous and obstructing the examination of the eggs and the removal of unsound or mildewed ones. The experience of Green and Collins proves this objection unfounded. Great care is taken to keep the small trout away from the larger ones, as the speekled gems are often of a cappibalistic turn of mind. The next pond in size is 30 by 50 feet. It now contains 2,000 trout of from three to four years old, and from 9 to 18 inches in length. They are all very tame, and the shadow of a visitor falling upon the water brings them rushing and gleaming to the surface eager to be fed. In another pond 20 by 30 feet, are 2,500 fish, two years old; all plump and glossy. The smaller fish are fed on curd principally-sometimes the yolks of eggs hard-boiled. The food of the larger ones consists of liver, lights, and other refuse portious of meat. Occasionally they are

treated to a dish of angle-worms, of which they are very

fond. Indeed these worms are the chief bait of the ama-

teur sportsmen of the vicinity. One astonishing fact makes the eyes of all little boy visitors to distend in envious amazement—they cat their own weight in food! Of the other and smaller ponds some are pear-shaped. Generally the breadth is half the length. They are all well stocked with yearlings or infant fish. Close by the bank of the creek and surrounded by flower-beds is the hatching-house. In Norris's book on "American Fish Culture," published last year, it is declared that Green's hatching boxes and troughs are prepared to contain 3,000,000 of spawn. This is incorrect as only about 1,000,-000 can accommodated. At the head of the ponds is a wheel which, turned by the current, supplies the necessary running water. There is a scarcity of shade immediately about the ponds but a brilliant profusion of flowers-many little springs meander among the beds bordered artistically with shells and pebbles-a fallen tree bridges the creek at this point and on the opposite side a beautiful grove attracts the visitor. A network of small and exquisitely clear streamlets, bridged by logs and rough planks, forms the floor of this little paradise. Everywhere are rustic scats of arbor vitæ, and a swing presents to abominable boys tempting opportunities for

falling into the crystal water beneath it. Seth Green has undoubtedly made his reputation justly. His discoveries in regard to the propagation of trout and their habits are the result of long years of the most patient study. He seems to have an affection for his fish. Among the older ones are some peculiarly marked, which he has named Queen Bess, Louisa, Flora, &c., and which appear to know him. It is strange to see his sturdy figure kneeling beside the pond, talking caressingly to his tame, beautiful, pets, while they snatch food familiarly from his hand.

OTHER TROUT PONDS. About half a mile from Messrs. Green & Collins's establishment in the town of Mumford are several ponds owned by a Mr. Ward. They are quite extensive, and their products will soon be brought into market. They are at present under process of improvement and enlargement. Mr. Ward pursues a system similar to that

and sentenced to three months imprisonment for the shooting of a dissolute fellow who under cover of darkness was levying on his pends. The man recovered. Public opinion was altogether in favor of Mr. Ward, but he was, nevertheless, obliged to undergo his sentence Only one gentleman in the vicinity has as yet attempted a private pond-Mr. Oliver Allen, an extensive woolen manufacturer. In the garden adjoining his beautiful residence are several pends, 90 by 30 feet, very artistically arranged, and containing a large number of small trout. The romantic surroundings, dense shade, evergreen hedges, rustic bridges, etc., attract universal admiration. the least interesting of these is the unique old maid Mr. Allen seems well satisfied with his success in trout-

But the very finest ponds in this section are now i process of construction, and are to be on the creek, about half way between its rise in Caledonia and the ponds of Messrs. Green & Collins. The grounds at this point belong to Mr. Peter Campbell, a wealthy Scotch farmer, and the ponds in natural advantages are far superior to any of the others. They are under the direct superintendence of William Ball, a young man of taste, ingenuity, and fish proclivities. Much energy and originality are shown in the work which is planned by his own brain, and exe cuted in great part by his ewn hands. These ponds are eight in number, and variously arranged. Mr. Ball, with a true eye to nature as he finds her, has planted the grounds where shade is required with shrubs and vines indigenuous to the woods around-the cedar, pine, tamarack, maple, bitter-sweet, and American lvy. From the spawning race, at the head of the principal spring, to the nain creek, there is a gradual and very beautiful slope of 11 feet. It is 12 rods from the creek to the head of the spring. None of the ponds, therefore, are on a level, but empty into each other, thus producing the running water in the natural way. The creek at this point is from 70 to 75 feet wide. Of the eight ponds laid out, three are completed and well filled with large fish, which were taken from the creek with snares and nets. The fourth pond, now being finished and called the Fountain Pond, is in size 16 by 50 feet. A board partition divides it in the center. On the upper side is a fountain, throwing a jet of water three feet in hight. On the lower side of the partition the water will be three or four feet deep in summer. In Winter it will be lowered to six inches, and provided with gravelly bottom, in order to attract from the creek the large fish for spawning purposes. The frout can be seen in the Winter, passing in immense umber along the banks, searching for clean, nice, gravelly places, on which to deposit the delicate spawn. A ountain playing about the place will be apt to deceive ven their well-educated instincts, and they will emphatically find themselves in a box. The largest pond in this group is 20 by 80 feet. The others range from 16 by 24 20, and 22. It is the slope of the bank, and the unfailing springs of clear, cold limestone water make this the jost magnificent spot for speckled trout raising in the State. Last year a young son of Mr. Campbell was so fortunate as to snare a trout weighing 42 pounds. This monster was taken to Rochester for exhibition, and finally served as a plentiful dish to half-a-dozen epicures.

This region is well worth a visit by the ennuyé New-There is even something fascinating about the study of trout-habits, ditto catching the beauties-which you may do for a "con-side-ra-tion." And as for eating em-oh, good gracious!-well, the village hotel is splen didly managed, board is cheap, and trout are brought to table exquisitely cooked. Then there are delightful drives in every direction, romantic scenery, no muskctoes, quantities of pretty and inteligent girls. Rochester, at a fistance of 20 miles, is of easy access by both railroads. Niagara is only four hours away by rail, and Fall Brook and Portage Bridge are almost as near. Avon benig nantly offers her horrible draughts to the traveler, and there are suspicions of coal and petroleum a few miles up the country. The limestone is full of interest to the geologist, being righly stored with a large variety of ossils. There are boats on the pond, a post-office, and a billiard-room. With this array of attractions presented it is scarcely to be doubted that New-Yorkers will rise in a body, rush to Pavonia ferry, take the 64 p. m. Erie sleeping-coach West, and reaching Caledonia the next morning at 10 immediately proceed to be happy. The trout are always ready to bestow their full share of enertainment, and Fashion, fuss, and furbelows are left out of the bill altogether.

Yeast is made in the vicinity of Vienna and in Moravia without hops, which is said to be of peculiar excellence in not imparting to bread the bitter taste, nor the strong aromatic smell usually derived from the ordithe strong aromatic smell usually derived from the ordi-nary beer yeast so commonly used. About one-third less of this is required than of the other. It is prepared from a mixture of malt, rye and Indian corn. These grains after being crushed and made into a mash and a ferment added, are subjected for seventy-two hours to an alco-holic fermentation, during the course of which a light seum is first produced, which is to be removed, then a yeast appears which awins on the surface and is seimmed off two or three times, the remaining substances off two or three times, the remaining substant familiar in manner-says he was always at the foot of | yeast can be obtained in this way.

## EAST INDIA COTTON.

INDIA'S CAPACITY FOR PRODUCTION-THE COM-PARATIVE QUALITY OF HER COTTON-WHERE IN INDIA THE STAPLE COMES FROM-HOW INDIA COTTON HAS BEEN IMPROVED—HOW MUCH COTTON IS USED IN INDIA.

Recent complaints in the London press with regard to the failure of our cotton crop to meet the British demand, and particularly the earnest article of The Times, looking to India as a necessary field for the further supply of cotton, which was brought to us a few days ago by the Cable, have awakened a new interest in the Indian cotton-ground. The opening of India by railroads, and the cheapening of cotton by ready transportation, are a favorite scheme of British enterprise; but, up to this time, it has lacked the vigorous cooperation of the cotton manufacturers themselves. What is here further said respecting the Indian cotton culture will throw much light upon a subject now of peculiar interest to American planters and manufacturers.

Since 1783 India has been the source from which an increasing supply of cotton has been drawn. Encouraged by all the means at the disposal of the British Government, the export reached in the year 1867, according to Mr. E. R. Mudge, United States Commissioner to the Paris Universal Exposition, the large amount of 1,908,832 bales, while the export from the United States, for the year 1866-67, was 1,557,054 bales, and for the year 1867-68, was 1,655,816, according to the same authority. The quality of India is inferior to that produced in the United States. Mr. Robert T. Saunders, in the address of the Memphis Convention Committee, says ' that there are, properly speaking, now in use, three kinds or classes of cotton. First: The 'Sea Island,' or lorg staple cottons, grown principally on the coast of Flonda, Georgia, and South Carolina. Of this character of colton the consumption is small. Second: The medium, long staple cottons of American growth, denominated is Liverpool 'Uplands, and 'New-Orleans;' in the United States, known as New-Orleans, Texas, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, and 'Memphis cottons.' The quantity of this class that can be produced by the United States is essentially with out limit. We have the surface, if we had the labor, to grow twenty million lales. It is stated that prior to the war nine bags of American cotton were used to one bag of all othe: descriptions put together. The American cottons are used almost entirely in European factories for warp, while the woof or filling is of less costly grades. For the warp, extended threads, strength, and length of fiber, is especially required; while for the weft or transverse threads of the loom, softness and fullness are the chief requisites. No other cotton is better adapted as to strength and length, either to spin into the higher numbers or to sustain the tension and friction to which threads are exposed in the loom. Third : The short, staple cotton, used almost exclusively for west or filling. It is drier, 'fuzzier,' more like rough wool, and principally grown in India," In regard to the conclusions to be drawn from this renumeration, as to the necessity for American cotton, the interesing memorial of Mr. Saunders, published in the July number of " De Bow's Review," will afford ample information. The statistics showing the export of India cotton seem to be drawn from the Liverpool trade-tables, and not from those of the Indian ports of export. The latter would show that there are other destinations beside Liverpool, and consequently more botton exported than the Liverpool tables would be likely to exhibit. The weights of the various bales krown in commerce average as follows:

Born Lay bale... 240 E net cotton. Hersi bale... 40 E net cotton. Bengal bale... 300 E net cotton. Egypt bale... 300 E net cotton. China bale... 240 E ret cotton. Turkey bale... 50 E net cotton. The total area under cotton cultivation in India is about 8,500,000 acres. The provinces in which the plant is successfully culti-

vated are as follows: Punjab, where "estion is largely

grown in almost every district." The Certral Provinces,

where cotton occupies about one-twentieth of the area under the plow, which was construed to mean 552,520 acres in 1867-68. The Cotton Commissioner was of the opinion that, although in other parts of the Central Provinces the out-turn might not exceed 3 pounds, in the Wurda Valley and in Berar the average out-turn of cleaned cotton to the acre, during a fair suson, could not be less than 80 pounds. Burmah,—Amon; the products of this province cotton occupies an important place. From the cotton of Pegu the finer sorts of the celebrated musins of Dacca used to be manufactured. The area un-1867-68. Cotton ranged from 12 to 14 shillings sterling per package of 80 ts. Madras farnishes cotton in large quantities, and the attention of the Government has been evoted for some time past to the improvement of the quality. The export from Madras in 1867 is estimated by Mr. Mudge to have been 200,000 bales. In Mysora the growth of cotton during the year 1307-8 vas somewhat united; the land deveted to its cultivation was less than that of the previous year by nearly 4,500 zeres. In Bom bay the English authorities, in their report to Her Malesty's Government say, after mentioning the staple crops of the Presidency, "but over all these cotton laims the first place," the exports of which have of late years considerably increased, more particularly since the late American War. The quantity of cotton exported from here amounted to 203,257,093 \$\text{ in 1858'59, and increased to} 549.153.475 m in 1865-66, or 939,679 bales in 1866, and in 1867 1,224,050 bales were exported. There are 135 steam cotton-presses in operation in Bombay, and many of the gins are worked by steam power; at the close of the year 1807 the total number of gins in existence in the province amounted to 1,303. Through the enforcement of the "Cotton Fraud nets" the cotton sent to market is now infinitely clearer and purer than it was four years ago, and a substantial improvement in quality has een obtained. In the year 1867-8 the while district was to be sown with what is known in India is the Hingunghat seed. The area under cultivation in 1867-8 was 2,015,534 acres, showing an increase of 3,41 acres over 1866-7. In Hyderbad (Berar) experiments had been continued in the different districts of Berar with various descriptions of cotton-seed, and among the varicty tried the Hingunghat seed succeeded best, but only

where the gravelly substratum laid close to the surface of the black soil; the seed obtained from Dharwar failed to germinate at all; in the Woon district the New-Orleans seed yielded 24 fb to the acre, the plants growing to a hight of three feet, whereas plants from Berar seed attained a hight of 34 feet, and syielded 100 to the acre. The number of full and half pressed cales of 31 cwt. each, exported from these districts, increased from \$2,510 in 1866-7 to 187,599 in 1867-8,

The area under cotton cultivation in the Central Provnces was 552,520 acres in 1867-68, a decrease of 46,281 acres from that of 1866-67. This is attributable to the unfavorable condition of the weather. The opening of the Amerlean supply has also operated to reduce the demand for India cotton; the high prices, which were the result of the civil war in this country, served to fater the production of India. The price of fair Dhollerah cotton ran from 51 pence sterling in January, 1861 to 241 pence in from 5½ pence sterling in January, 1864 to 24½ pence in October, 1863, from thence descending to 9½ pence in June, 1868. The largest proportion of Irdu cotton is exported from the Central Provinces and Rombay, and it is estimated that the annual export from these provinces is sufficient for 3½ weeks' supply for all the mills in Europe, and is equal to one-fifth of the cotton exported from India. The average weekly consumptin for the whole of Europe is at present 3,800,000 bales per annum. It has been as high as 75,060 bales per vcck, or 4,056,000 bales per annum.

their exports of cotton, are not only very extensive, but also very delicate and valuable. At the exhibitions of Naxpore, Jubbalpore, and Akola it was difficult to convince visitors that the yarn shown there was of native manufacture, span by the hand, with the assistance only of the rude, primitive-looking spinning-wheel exhibited in the same department. A piece of native thread exhibited at Akola was of such fineness that it has been calculated that a pound weight of this yarn would reach a distance of 117 miles. The best compliment to its excellence was paid by some gentlemen inferested in the cotton trade, who not withstanding that the punitic were particularly requested not to touch the specimens, succeeded in snipping off, pieces of it to carry away as curjosities. This hank or skein of thread was made at Chauda. In England the spun yarn is always made ap into hanks, each containing sto yards of them, and the number by which the quality of the yarn is known denotes the number of these hanks that go to the pound. No. 40 is the ordinary yarn. It is on record that No. 400, or about 200 miles of thread to the pound, has been spun; but at the commencement of this century No. 100, produced by Crimpston's invention, was thought an extraordinary performance even for machinery. The Chauda specimen would then, according to the English Standard, he about No. 244 in fineness, and this is produced by the natives without the help of any complicated machinery. At Nagoère and Omrair thread of about No. duced by the natives without the help of any complicated machinery. At Nagpore and Omrair thread of about No. 140 is very generally used for the fine lawns.

duced by the natives without the activity of about No. 110 is very generally used for the flue tawns.

A good answer, given by a cultivator in the Chauda district, is worth reciting. The subject of the rise of prices was being discussed round the camp-fire; and when more than half the andience had agreed that a recent rise in the market was undoubtedly to be credited to the kindness of Government in general, and to Cotton Commissioner in particular, the turn came for a Koonbeewho had ridden on the railway and had seen the Nagpore Exhibition, and who was consequently rather an authority in the village—to give his answer. He suggested, with an air of assumed deference, that if he was not misinformed, the Shahazada (heir-apparent) had recently been married in England, and that, of course, according to custom, the Queen had given every one in "Walayat" new clothes; and hence the sudden enormous consumption of cotton there, and consequent rise in prices. This suggestion was afterward traced to a complication of the Prince and Frincess of Wales, which were the wonder of the admiring Koonbees at the Nagpore Exhibition, and which were duly explained to them to be a newlymarried pair, the son and daughter of their Queen; and to the study of what may be called a "political" pocket handkerchief (of which thousands came to India in 1855) contaming the portraits of the Prince and Princess, with appropriate designs, and which had been given to the Koonbee's smail son in the morning as a reward for having distinguished himself at the examination of the village school. In regard to the introduction of foreign plants, The Times of India mentions that an officer recently sent a present of some tea and some tea plants to an independent native chief on the north-west frontier. The chief accepted the tea, and returned the plants with an intimation that they were "returned in consonance with the spriit of a tradition that plants of foreign plants, The Times of India mentions that so plants to an independent native chief on the north

people of the country they had come from should themselves come to dersand their produce, and so disturb the
peace of the well-conducted and orderly community over
which he presided."

One of the greatest difficulties, previous to 1868, which
the producer had to contend with was the insufficiency
of transportation. The limited amount of rolling stock
at the disposal of the Great India Peninsula Raliway
Company, and the want of management in the shipment
of the cotton caused grievous annoyance and great delay
to the dealers in the Central provinces. A gentleman by
the name of Cordery had inaugurated a system in the
Beroes which had proved successful. This system, is
January, 1867, was extended to the Central provinces.
It had for its objects; 1. The safety of the cotton detained. 2. The prevention of unfair practices in the disparten of the cotton. A large yard at each railway station was marked off into squares, each capable of holding a certain number of bules, according to the number
of tiers on which they were piled; thus it was not difficult
to ascertain the number of bales belonging to each dealer,
and the number of cars to which he was raicably entitled.
By counting the squares the number of thousand bales
remaining in the yard. Could be easily arrived at, and
every evening it was possible to form a very fair idea of
the Impression made upon the mass by the railway. To
preserve order and protect the cotton a police guard was
stationed in the yard. The management of the yard was
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stationed in the yard. The management of the yard was
vested in a clerk, who prepared lists of the cotton detained, and whose register contained an interesting record
of the traffic. A small fee or ground rent was levied or
the cotton stacked to defray expenses. A system of
the cotton stacked to defray expenses. A system of
the fee alinded to. The check is give

was another facility which resulted in great convenie to the traffic. Instead of baskets and rough stones, u in many places by the natives, accurate balance scale improved manufacture have been introduced. The provement of wagou roads has attracted the attention and steps have been taken to make tric Telegraph has been opened at the Hingunghat cotton market, which is now not only in telegraphic communication with Hombay, but with Manchester and Liverpoo Hinguinghat by electric telegraph may have his cot packed in full-pressed bales at that market and lander Liverpool within six weeks of dispatching the order, message sent by Mr. Carnac from Hingunghat on M day to Mr. Isaac Watts, the Secretary of the Cott

may to Mr. isaac waits, the Secretary of the Cotton Supply Association at Manchester, reached that gentle-man on the following Wednesday. Until the last few years the character of Indian cotton in the Liverpool market stood very low, and the name "Surats," the description under, which the cotton of these provinces is still included, was a byword and a general erm of contempt. It was not many years ago that Lancashire brewer brought an action for libel against Liverpool man for having called his beer "Surats." The widence went to show that the term Surat was applie evidence went to show that the term Surat was applied to anything that was considered particularly bad, one witness interpreting the word to mean "mack." The two great obstacles to successful exportation of cotton from India—the position of the cultivator on whom the market was dependent for supplies of cotton, and the inaccessibility of the inland tracts in which the cotton markets are situated—are in course of removal, and though Great Britain may never be able to obtain in India the quality or quantity of the staple she now procures from the United States, she may be enabled to consider herself as not so entirely dependent upon us as to deem the absence of our supply a national calamity. According to Mr. Smith the proximity of the manufactory, to the plantation is an incentive to production and a profit to producer and consumer. It follows that if the manufacturing espacity of India was fully developed a corresponding development in the quality and consider the reachest Light. developed a corresponding development in the quality and quantity of India cotton would be reached. Until that time shall come we may look for results not at all in accordance with the natural capabilities of the land

IMPROVEMENTS. Until within a few years, the cultivator in the central

Until within a few years, the cultivator in the central Provinces of India was a miserable and depressed creature. Deeply in debt, a recourse to the money-lender was a matter of necessity, for the demands upon him by the land agents at a season when he had no crop on hand to meet the payments forced him to take steps which under other circumstances he might have shrunk from. An agreement to furnish a certain quantity of cotion at a fixed rate—the contract being extremely low—the terms were as favorable to the grasping money-lender as they were ruinous to the needy ryot. The crop thus virtually passed out of the cultivator's hands, and his interest in it ceased before the plant was in blossom. The cotton, whether good, bad, or indifferent, would bring him in no more than the price already fixed in the bargain to which necessity had compelled him to agree. In November, when the boils burst, and when, in order to secure really good cotton, it is indispensable that the fields should be picked without delay, the ryot would find that his contract had another mouth or six weeks to run, and that the journee, the grain on which the people of these parts chiefly depend, was also ripe, and exposed to the sitacks of the journee, being his own and not pledged to the village banker, the ryot would have direct interest in paying it the first attention, and the whole family would therefore busy themselves with the harvest which was to provide the food for themselves and the cattle during the year. In the mean time the cotton would suifer, the ripe wool falling to the ground, and the heavy dew of the coid-weather mornings and evenings. If the wind was blowing down the cotton, and tossing it about on the ground in such a manner that the bright wool became mixed with the dust and dist and and is equal to one-fifth of the cotton experted from our construction of the control of the product and the product part of t

untold wealth, enabled all who were not utterly reckless

untold wealth, enabled all who were not utterly reckless and extravagant to free themselves from the meshes of the Mahajur's books. Though ramy cultivators may be met who thought there would be no end to the golden age, spent their money as they received it, and even ran deeper into debt, which had so long weighed them down. Distances formerly measured it months are now within a day or a day and a half's journey of Bombay, and the ryot who brings in his cart-load of cotton and the merchant who thas come up to purchase meet in the market, and transact business with one another direct. The benefit of this state of matters is that the cultivator has new an object to deliver the best article of cottom he can produce at the market, and thus extorts from Eugland the remarks that there is a great improvement in Indian cotton.

The manner of doing business in the large markets in the Berars is something after this fashion: During the night long strings of carts loaded with cotton pour into the market and are marshaled by the darogah and his assistants into long lines or streets, the small quantity of cotton brought in on builocks being piled in a quarter set apart for it in the center of the yard. In Khaugaon the number of carts will in the season run as high as 1,500, representing upward of 1,000 Kaudies of cotton. Soon after daybreak the market is alive with purchasers, their attendants, clerks, brokers, and others, and business commences. During the night, telegrams giving orders to purchase a certain quantity, and quoting the last advices from Eugland, have most probably been received, and purchasers go round the carts examining the cotton and making their offers. The price at which the first transaction is made is generally the rate of the day, and is soon buzzed round the market, and most purchases are made at about that rate; though it is of course liable to change by the receipt of later advices. The afterchant from Bombay and the Koonbee meet face to face in the markets, A slit is cut in the gamp covering of t stuff which so many interested causes helped in old days to palm off on the market.

## GENERAL NOTES.

A quarterly magazine recently established in Cincinnati announces the price of its issues as follows: No particular sum is required to obtain 'Hine's Quarterly.' Any amount from 20 to 50 cents will purchase any single number, and if persons desire it and cannot afford the price as well as not, they have but to ask for it, and it will be for warded, postage prepaid."

The people of Oregon, encouraged by the success of the San Francisco Labor Exchange, propose to eatablish a similar institution in Salem. The greatest demand in California now, is for farm hands and other la-borers to go into the country, but, with the characteristic independence of professional beggars, hundreds of those seeking employment refuse to leave the city. During the month of July employment has been furnished to 958 per-sons—629 men and 329 women.

A Pittsburgh inventor, says The Commercial of that city, has constructed a furnace in which a pan of water has been so arranged that the water is decompose water has been so arranged that the water is decomposed and the oxygen ejected into the fire, rendering combus-tion complete and saving 50 per cent of the fuel. Another exchange claims that a similar arrangement was in-vented in Europe a few years ago, but failed to save fuel because it required as much heat to decompose the water as was gained by the use of the oxygen.

A French paper relates a case of suspended mimation. A man living in Bouhey had, from over indulging in drink, fallen into a state of lethargy so com duiging in drink, taken into a state of letharty so com-plete that he was believed to be dead. The man was laid out, and friends came to pay their farewell visit. One woman, however, remarking that one of the arms was hanging down, took it up to replace it on the bed, when, at the touch, the apparent corpse suddenly opened its eyes and looked around the room. A doctor was at once summoned and the man recovered.

Salmon fishing is now being very vigorously conducted at Bathurst, New-Brunswick, where an establishment has been built to preserve the fish, so as to supply Southern cities during the Winter mouths. The salmon ply Southern cities during the winter mounts. The same of agent in nets, and without being cleaned are put into small boxes, and are frozen as hard as a stone. The building where the fish are kept stores away 12,000 salmon, weighing from 10 to 44 pounds each, the average weight being 15 pounds. The salmon in the Winter readily bring 50 cents a pound.

The Alaska Times, after printing half a column of senseless rhyme, criticises it as follows: "The above lines we publish at the urgent request of the author. We fail to see the least merit in a single line of his effusion, as he calls it. Our advice to Prince Thoreau is, that he had better turn his attention to some-thing which he might excel in, for he was never meant for a poet. Any more of his "effusions" are respectfully declined. The old adage, "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to wise," is still true.

A correspondent of The Philadelphia North American thinks that it is time to tunnel the city. He by the surface railroad, and that it is now a question whether, in view of the loss to property owners by the debreciation of their property, the number of lives lost, and ranaways and accidents weekly recorded upon them, the companies should not be compelled at once to tunnel their respective roads. Has anybody heard anything about the New-York Underground Railroad recently i

The artesian well at St. Louis has reached a depth of 3,8434 feet without obtaining a supply of good water. The County Court therefore decided to suspend operations, since for the latest work on the well the expense was nearly \$10, and the progress made was about Ourt as to the propriety of continuing the work until the well had reached the depth of 4,000 feet, but a major-ity was against any further expenditure, and an order, was passed that the Superintendent be directed to ping up the well at a depth of about 1,200 feet, where pure water can be obtained by pumping. The water from the lowest depth was very salt. five inches a day. There was some division in the County

MORMON AGENTS IN EUROPE.

The Montreal Gazette publishes the following concerning the efforts by which the Mornons gain converts in Europe: It has been a matter for surprise, and, in most cases, unjust surmise and remark, among many unacquainted with the Swedish and Welsh that so many natives of these countries should emigrate under the auspices of the Mormon community to settle in the Sait Lake Valley, most of their critical but poorly informed friends supposing that it is owing to the laxity of morals in the above countries, especially in the Christian rules of matrimony; yet those best acquainted with the people know that such an opinion is erroneous, as there are but few of sur immigrant population less indebted for religious teaching to the foreigners among whem they come than the people of Sweden and Wales, the former being for the most part Moravians and Baptists, while the latter belong, with but few exceptions, to the Baptist Episcopalians and Episcopal Methodists, with sprinkling of Wesleyans, more especially those from the mining districts. The best of these nationalites are remarkable for their peaceable, frugal and industrious proclivities. The truly liberal and primitive simplicity of their religious education expose them to the wiles and vulgar sopnistry of the Mornon missionary; he on all occasions during his visit in Europe carefully disguising from his simple-minded disciples the abonimable sauction of polygamy, but always preaching Jesus Christ as the chief corner-stone of their faith and hope. The Rook of Mormon is always set forth as a revalation peculiariy and especially reserved by God for the samts of the latter days, of which the infamous, mad, or frantic Joseph Smith was the expositor and prophet, and this doctribe is not only preached in hamlet and in town, but also set forth in books that are being continually circulated in almost every European language and tongue throughout every civilized spot of the earth, and scarcely such a spot can be found where their emissaries have not been. Furthermore, not only do

## LOCAL MISCELLANY.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS IN BROOKLYN-THE WALLABOUT. The Wallabout Improvement, so long talked

about, and by many so little understood, is now nearly finished. Perhaps no improvement made in Brooklyn has savored so much of mystery to its people as this one, and yet it is of vast importance as a link connecting more closely the two sections of the city which were consolidated in 1854. The Eastern and Western Districts by means of the Wallabout Improvement, will be at least fifteen minutes' nearer each other by horse-railroad com munication-a matter of no small importance to the comnumity generally. The region formerly known as the Wallabout lies between the Navy-Yard and Marcy-ave., but of late years the public notion of it has been satisfied but of late years the public notion of it has been satisfied with the extensive boggy covolying between the East River and Flushing-ave., and the Marine Barracks and Navai Hospital. Waliabout is partly derived from the Dutch word for bay or covo-boght. The cove or bay on the easterly side of the present Navy-Yard was called by the Dutch "the boght." The first Dutch settlement in Brooklyn was near this cove. They came from "Wahl," in Holiand, and were called the Wallers, or the Walloons; hence the cove or bay was called the Wallers boght. The etymology of the name "Wallabout," as applied to the bay and settlements around it, is thus apparent. Up to the years 1828 to 1830, this region lay in farms and scattered farm-honses. About that time a large rope-walk was built, and also a large stone-house for dwellings. This was the nucleus of the present settlement. In 1835 and 1837, the farms were cut up into streets and lots; several of the streets were graded, paved, and lighted, are the settlement was fairly commenced. The State Legislature, May 11, 1867, passed an act authorizing the ceding of the terminus of Clintonave, with its dock, to the United States Government, in exchange for the privilege of building a road over the Wallabout Marsh, and connecting by an iron drawbridge over the canal with the shore end at the foot of Clymer-st. in the Eastern District. The object of the act was to afford a nearer and more direct route to the City, Hail, and the different public buildings, for the residents in the castern section of the city, Greenpoint, &c. The Commissioners named in the act, Messes, &c. The building of the road, who resigned in favor of Col. Julius W. Allen in October last. The contractors to whom the work was awarded were Messes, Kingsley &c. with the extensive boggy cove lying between the East of the Water-Works, to have immediate supervision of the building of the road, who resigned in favor of Col. Julius W. Allen in October last. The contractors to whom the work was awarded were Messrs. Kingsiey & Keeney, at the price of \$441.27. The time fixed for the completion of the road, &c., was December, 1808, under a penalty of \$100 fine for each additional day's delay. The work it was found impossible to have done at that time, but the contractors expect to turn the road over to the city by tha first day of September next. Washington-ave, has been continued across the Wallaboet Marsh, a distance of 1.520 feet, to the creek, and with the bridge is 2.412 feet, or about one half a mile long. The avenue for a distance of 1.520 feet, is 80 feet wide, and to the creek is from 100 to 115 feet in width. The road is well paved with Belgtan blocks, and the tracks of the Brooliym and Hanter's Pont Railroad, which runs from Astoria to the South Ferry, have been laid, and they only await the flooring of the bridge to run across the avenue. The work of dredging the canal, which was commenced in August, 1867, is stendily progressing. It is to extend 1.572 feet to Hewes st., 1860 feet wide, and excavated 15 feet below high water tide. The canal will be of immense benefit to the factories bordering it, saving a large amount of money in the way of cartage alone. The building of the canal and docks will be paid for by local assessment, whereas for the Washington-ave, extension the city at large is assessed. Two piers, with granite heads, have been built on the canal, one standing on 140 and the other 190 piles, resting on stone foundations 26 feet below high water tide, and covered with yellow pine planking. Tha coat of the whole improvement is as follows:

100 piles, resting on stone foundations are rectioned and water tide, and covered with yellow pine planking. The cost of the whole improvement is as follows:

Wallabout improvement proper. #852,000

For land taken for the extension of Washington are. 51,000

Kent are, Basin. 186,000

commenced on the improvements in Augus Work was commenced on the improvements in August of 1867, thus taking two years only for the completion of the great work. The only drawback to the importance of the improvement is the want of gas along the new road, but it is understood that Mr. Campbell is making carnest endeavors to have the City Gas Company supply

SING SING STATE PRISON. The situation of affairs at Sing Sing Prison has materially changed for the better since the revolt

among the prisoners which occurred several weeks ago.

Taking into consideration the number of desperate characters that are at present confined there, it is fair to say that Mr. Nelson the Warden, who during his entire life has lived in the immediate vicinity of the Prison, is using every means in his power to improve the discipline of the institution, which to say the least has been very lax during the past few years. There is no prison in the United Stated that contains the same proportion of United Stated that contains the same proportion of vicious criminals. Many of them have served previous terms, and on their return are thoroughly acquainted with all the incorrigiole convicts, with whom they are always attempting to form conspiracies which so frequently lead to revolts invariably attended with fatal results. The enforce a rigid and efficient state of discipline among one thousand five hundred convicts requires constant vigilatics and care, and any attempt to immediately enforce stringent regulations with the present meager guard would not succeed. On approaching the outer chain of sentinels it is plain to be seen that they are more alert and observing than for some time past. Visitors are suspiciously scrutinized and their they are more alert and observing than for some time past. Visitors are suspiciously scrutinized and their movements and actions watched until they reach this Warden's office. The free and easy manner of the two of three convicts that were passing in and out of the half, as they impudently stared at the few visitors waiting to be conducted through the prison, gave unmistakable evi-dence that there was very little if any huminy among them, and that submission to any exacting rules or regulawith parties who had called to see them. of her erring son, appeared to be pleading with him to be kind and obedient to the officials with the hope that he might thereby receive executive elemency and again be restored to citizenship. Two other visitors were pleasantly talking with a young thief not over 21 years of age. His friends were fashionably attired, and by a careful observer it could be seen that they were his pais. Dinner being concluded, a favorable opportunity was presented to see all the prisoners as they marched from the mess room. They passed out in squads, with a short, shuffling gait, which is called the lock-step. With few exceptions, their faces were a hardened appearance, and each and every one turned his head to have a good look at the visitors, who were standing in the doorway. About a dozen wore fron cages ever their heads, which are locked at the collar band. This is a mid manner of punishment for insubordination, or disobedience to their overseers. After the convicts had all gone, the mess-room was cleared, and placed in readiness for breakfast on the following day. The dinner consisted of soup, fresh meat, porators, and bread, all of good quality. The hospital contained but six patients, all of whom, with one exception, were doing well. The room in which convicts are punished, which has been termed by sensation writers the terture room, contain nothing very frightful to look at. The shower bath is been termed by sensation writers the terture room, contain nothing very frightful to look at. The shower bath is still standing, but its use has been abolished. It was always a terror to evil-doers, and is to-day considered by the officials the most effective instrument for punishment if properly used. Vesterday a negro convict, who had disobeyed his keeper, was tied up to a book in the wall. He was not standing on his toes, nor was he suffering from any physical pain. He was simply experiencing a strain on the muscles of his shoulders. His arms were confined behind with steel brace lets, which were attached to a hook about the hight of his shoulders. Warfer Nelson asked him what he had been doing to get into such a fix. He repited "Nothing." It turned out that he was one of the most mischlevous convicts in the prison, and required constant watching. The hime dark dongeous, the hardness of which is only relieved by sawdust, are now occuness of which is only relieved by sawdust, are now occu-pied by the ringleaders of the late revolt, who are each fed on a light ration consisting of a piece of bread twice red of a fight ration consists of a piece of oreas the aday. They are anything but penitent, and Mr. Nel remarked that if he could have his way they should main there during the rest of his administration. Even thing about the prison and workshops is neat and elebut constant vigilance can only insure order and que

THE FRUIT-GROWERS' CLUB The New-York Fruit-Growers' Club was called to order yesterday at 14 p an by Vice President Powell. The horticultural exhibition on the table was more than ordinarily attractive. Mr. Hicks of Westmore than ordinarily attractive. Mr. Hicks of West-berry, Long Island, contributed several varieties of ap-ples, and gave the Club an interesting account of his ex-perience in apple-growing. One was a fine large early striped sweet apple which had been found with-out a name in the neighborhood. It had been named the Hicks apple by persons to whom he had sent grafts. He spoke of several other varieties of which he had specimens on the table. He said pears did not do well on Long Island. The fruit was disposed to grack. Mr. Field of Middletown, N. J., had placed on the table three very fine melons, which he claimed to be two weeks earlier than the ordinary melon. The speci-mens were very fine, but, when out, were not found